VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

759. In addition to the Municipal Health Organisations in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and in the Kolar Gold Field, full-time rural health organisations under the Department were working in 111 places including those in maidan and malnad areas. In these units, special intensive preventive work was undertaken in respect of diseases predominant in those areas, such as malaria.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

Bureau of Malariology.

760. Arrangements were made for extending D.D.T. spraying to 81 Health Units in the three malnad districts in addition to continuing the spraying started in October 1948 in the K. R. Nagar Health Units. Systematic bi-annual spleen surveys of most of the villages in the Health Unit areas were conducted during the year. Pyrethrum spraying of 1 in 100 dilution manufactured locally was used in all the Health Units for spraying. Pyrethrum spraying was replaced by D.D.T. spraying in 5 Health Units.

Bureau of Epidemiology.

761. Control measures were undertaken against the spread of epidemic diseases, *viz.*, plague, smallpox and cholera. Three cities, 20 towns, 331 villages and the Jog colony were infected with plague. The epidemic was rather severe in Chitaldrug, Mysore, Shimoga and Tumkur Districts causing in these districts 1,053 attacks with 475 deaths, 545 attacks with 302 deaths 380 attacks with 161 deaths and 294 attacks with 116 deaths respectively. There were 3,198 attacks of small-pox and 651 deaths. Mass vaccination drives were undertaken so that the infection of small-pox may not assume epidemic proportions, since the disease was on the increase during the winter months of the year. A total of 13,487 anti-cholera inoculations were performed from 28th January 1949 to 4th March 1949. Cholera infection was imported into the State from Mahadeswarabetta Jatra during the month of October 1949 by the returning pilgrims. This infection spread rapidly but it was brought under control.

Guineaworm control.

762. Control of guineaworm infection in the villages by biological measures was continued. One hundred and seventy-nine step wells were examined for the presence of cyclopes, restocked 64 wells with fish and chlorinated 59 wells.

763. In addition to the usual means of instruction on public health through film shows and exhibitions, the Bureau of Health Education was publishing an illustrated monthly magazine " Mysore Arogya " for the use of the public. Apart from health education imparted through the magazine, articles were published in local news-papers suggesting precautions and preventive measures to be adopted by the public at the time of the outbreak of epidemics like plague, cholera and small-pox.

Bureau of Health Education.

764. Twenty-three candidates were appointed as midwives. It was under consideration to train as many midwives as possible for purposes of recruitment. An additional allowance of Rs. 5 was given to midwives transferred from the Medical Department as an inducement to the midwives to work in the Public Health Department.

Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare.

765. There were 118 Health Units working during the year. After the location of the Malaria Demonstrations' Project of the World Health Organisation and the Malaria Investigation Centre at Sagar, the control of administration of Sagar Health Units was handed over to the Malariologist with effect from 2nd August 1949.

Health Units.

766. The various important activities of the Health Units consisted of (i) general surveys of houses and villages, (ii) recurrent anti-malaria measures, (iii) epidemic control, (iv) maternity and childwelfare work, (v) general sanitation, (vi) school health service, (vii) health education, (viii) curative and itinerant dispensary work, and (ix) collection and compilation of vital statistics.

(iii) Vaccination.

667. As a preventive measure 9,34,131 vaccinations were performed, of which 2,14,165 were primary and 7,19,966 re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 2,527 (1,076).

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

768. At the Government Vaccine Institute, 14,32,000 doses of vaccine lymph were produced and 15,40,620 doses were issued.